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G. A. GRAINGER, Acting Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
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G. A. GRAINGER, Acting Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 18th May 1863.

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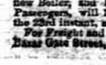

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DWARKADASS ODHOVJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 18th May 1863.

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HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.

SILVER PLATE AND ELECTRO SILVER WARE.

HERBERT & Co. beg respectfully to solicit the attention of residents in Bombay and at Outstations, to their unequalled Stock of Articles for the Table, comprising every description of Cruet, Pickle, Egg, Breakfast, and Tiffin Frames, Toast Racks, Muffineers, Salt-cellars, Butter Tubs, Coolers, &c., in a dozen, different varieties, Egg Warmers, Bread Baskets and Platters, Tea and Coffee Services, Side Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, of the newest patterns, Steak, Curry and Chop Dishes, Patent Urns, for making Tea or Coffee, Sugar Vases, Tea Salvers and Waiters, newly designed Crumb Brushes, Bread Knives, Dish Covers, Covers of every size for Glasses and Cups, &c., Fish Carvers of new patterns, well adapted for presents, Chocolate Bowls, also useful for Broth or Soup, Drinking Cups and Mugs, Aug-daums, *(or fire-holders for lighting Cheroots, &c.)*, Claret Jugs, Wine Flagons, Goblets, Sauce Boats, Candle sticks, Candelabra, Table Candlesticks ; Chamber do., Flower Vases, Cigar Cases, Flasks, Hotwater Plates, Presentation articles for Wedding gifts, Birthday gifts, &c. &c., Ice Tongs, Marrow Scoops, and all the articles included in "*sets*" of Table Forks and Spoons, &c., including the "Prince of Wales" pattern. Novelties in Electroplate received by every Overland Mail direct from the makers.

THE CHILD'S SILVER TEA SERVICE.

Comprising the following (enclosed in an elegant morocco case, silk and velvet lined.)

A Silver Tea Pot,	A Silver Sugar Basin,
A ditto Mug,	A ditto Milk Ewer,

AND A PAIR OF SILVER SUGAR TONGS.

All of the richest workmanship and of the best finish, forming a very beautiful and unique set, equally well adapted for a Christening Present or a Birthday-Gift. Price for..... Cash Rs. 175 0

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON, AND MUG.

In several handsome and elegant patterns, richly chased or engraved, and highly finished. In morocco case, silk and velvet lined. From, Cash..... Rs. 60 to 100 0

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON AND PLATE.

Beautifully engraved and ornamented and very highly finished. In cases as above. From, Cash ..... Rs. 70 to 115 0

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK AND SPOON.

In great variety, plain or engraved, and of the best finish. Fitted in handsome morocco cases silk and velvet lined. From, Cash Rs. 15 to... 35 0

CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS.

Of various shapes and sizes—all richly chased or engraved, and highly finished, fitted in cases as above. From, Cash Rs. 25 to..... 70 0

CHILDREN'S CORAL AND BELLS.

Of Silver—prettily designed, and handsomely engraved and finished. From Cash Rs. 12 to 16 0

LADIES' SILVER INKSTANDS.

Small Silver Inkstands, suited for Ladies' Davenports, with Silver Scallop Shellstands, and coloured glass Ink bottles, with sliding tops, Cash ..... Rs 25 0

SILVER CIGAR CASES.

Very rich Silver Cigar Cases, with hinge and spring to each, elaborately engraved on chased, and very highly finished, with scroll for engraving crest or initials. From Cash Rs. 45 to 60 0

DESSERT, OR FRUIT KNIVES AND FORKS.

Square Mahogany Box, containing 12 Knives and 12 Forks, silver-ferrel blades, and prongs, with best Ivory handles, all neatly fitted up with blue lining, lock and key complete... 50 0

MAHOGANY MOULDED BOX, containing

12 Knives and 12 Forks, silvered blades, &c. with plain mother-O'pearl handles 90 0

MAHOGANY MOULDED BOX, similar to the above, but with richly engraved and chased blades and prongs 120 0

N. B.—The two last Boxes contain each a large knife and fork, to match, for cutting open pines and large fruit.

MAHOGANY BOX, with two inner Trays, holding 18 pairs of highly finished Dessert Knives and Forks, richly engraved and chased blades, thickly silvered, the handles of mother O'pearl..... 175 0

ANOTHER BOX FITTED UP as the above, with 18 pairs best Dessert Knives and Forks, but of larger size and of richer design..... 190 0

ROYAL PATENTED IVORY SECURE-HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY.—Especial attention is invited to the Secure Ivory-Handled and Balance Sheffield Table Cutlery, which is universally admitted to be *superior to all others*.

In this improvement the Tang, or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through *to the end of the handle*, and is there secured by a screw.

It is impossible for the handle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, or from wear and tear.

The Sheffield Steel of which the blades are manufactured is of the very best quality, and the fine Ivory handles are in the most *perfect style of manufacture* :—

Table Knives.....	per dozen Rs.	22	0
Dessert Knives.....	,, ,,	17	8
Meat Carvers, one knife and one fork, per pair	,,	7	8
Game or Poultry Carvers, ditto.....	,,	7	0

N.B.—It is known throughout India that this maker's Cutlery is fully up to the guarantee given with it, and is superior to all others. H. & Co. import only one quality, the above.

HOT PLATES, either for water or sand, the lower portion being made of pewter, it is not liable to breakage, and the plate is fastened on by a *guide catch* keeping the two portions together, each complete Rs. four..... 4 0

OBLONG DISHES, with hot water compartment with shifting handles each making into three separate dishes, suitable for meat, curries, &c., each one complete Rs. 18 0

OVAL FLUTED pattern similar to the above, but of ornamental shape and finish. The dish complete comprising the lower dish with hot water compartment—the middle dish and the cover with a shifting handle (forming another dish) 20 0

N. B.—The above two kinds of dishes are made of cheap metal, which keeps a white polish.

ROUND DISHES, Electro silvered in three pieces.—Viz., the hotwater well or stand ; the middle part or dish ; and the cover..... 40 0

ROUND DISHES, Electro silvered upon white hard metal highly ornamented, and of a superior quality, in three pieces as those last mentioned ; but having a divider to fit loose into the upper dish, forming three spaces for vegetables, &c., if required. Each Rs..... 70 0

SMALL DISHES, suitable for Chops, Cutlets, Muffins, &c., composed of three pieces, i. e., warmer on feet with two handles, inner plate fitting tight on the warmer, and cover with shifting handle. Each Rs..... 50 0

*** Four of the above form a very neat set of Vegetable Dishes.

BUTTER POTS, glass, with plated under dish and cover, with ornamental knob, opaque crystal, green, canary color, &c., round and oval, from Rs. 8, 10, 12, to..... 18 0

BUTTER COOLERS, all kinds and descriptions. Farm pattern, cage pattern, lion, royal, strawberry, &c., most elegant designs and of the first quality, Rs. 18, 20, 23, 25, 28, to 30 0

BEST ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.

The Spoons, Forks, &c. &c., of all the patterns mentioned below, are of the very best manufacture. The fork of every article is of the best quality of German Silver, massive in make, and thickly coated with a deposit of pure silver, which will be found, under ordinary care, to wear well for years :—

Patterns.	Plain. Rs.	King's Rs.	Albert. Rs.	Lilly. Rs.	Linear. Rs.
Table Forks ⅌ doz.	27	42	42	40	36
Dessert Forks ,,	22	33	33	32	30
Table Spoons ,,	27	42	42	40	36
Dessert Spoons ,

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 21st May 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months'sight	2s. 0½d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 1/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 3/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	98½
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	90 Do. do.	228 per $100.

SHARES.

Names	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	100 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	133 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	14 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	50 ex divid.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	250	5 do.	42 premium.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	42 premium.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	172 premium.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 23,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	250 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	150 per share	Rs. 250 dis. nom.
Spectator Island & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs. 4,800 p. sh. pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Shares	218 3/4	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	130 1/4	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SILKMILL & WEAV. ING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	500 dis.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100		Rs. 350 disct.
Manockjee Petit Spinning & Weaving Co.	550		Rs. 110 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	150 Rs. p. share	Rs. 200 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500		Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000		nominal.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500		Ditto.
Jehangir Nowrojee Petit Spinning & Weaving Company, Limited	125		Ditto.
Bombay Woollen Spinning Co	5,000		
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 25,000.
Tardeo Mill Co.	4,000		Rs. 500 disct.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	lbs.	10-4½
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	219
Carolus	"	220
Mexican Dollars	"	218
German Crowns	"	213
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	10-6½
Gold Leaf	"	16-7

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	104
" Loan 1853-56	9
" Loan 1854-55	97½
New Five per Cent. Loan	107
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	116

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 15s. 0d.	to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 7s. 6d.	to £2 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 15s. 0d.	to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 7s. 6d.	to £2 15s. 0d.
To China	No enquiry.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (20th May 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 445 to 448	
New Dholleras, (ready.)	" 433 to 435	
New Bhowmuggur, (ready.)	" 436 to 437	
New Oomrawutee	" 405 to 407	
Old Comptа	" 420 to 42	
Old Dharwar Superfine	" 525 to 529	
New Barsee, and Naggur	" 413 to 415	
New Veravul	" 415 to 418	
New Khandeish	" 400 to 403	
New Poraghee	" 425 to 429	
New Accote	" 415 to 417	
New Mangalore	" 420 to 423	
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,560 to 1,575.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.	6-8 to 6-9 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzerat	7 to 7-2	
Gingelly mixed (Black	" 32 to 33	
and White)	" 38 to 39	
Niger	" 27 to 28	

Banks.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six month's sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	do.
" 3 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	do.
" 2 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 1 month's sight	2s.	0d.	do.
" On demand	Is.	11½d.	do.
Circular Notes	Is.	11¼d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be timely the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*of to a Lady person to whom the Remittance is to be made (of to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 8th May 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto	2s.	0½d.	do.
Ditto at 3 ditto	2s.	0½d.	do.
Ditto at 2 ditto	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Ditto at 1 ditto	2s.	0d.	do.
Ditto on demand ditto	1s.	11½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5. and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 15th May 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rup.
" " " " 4 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
" " " " 3 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
" " " " 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" " " " 1 do.	2s.	0d.	do.
On Scotland } On demand	Is.	11½d.	do.
On Ireland }			

Drafts on the Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per ann.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or on any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of Withdrawal no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 7th April 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s.	0d.	do.
On Scotland do. } On demand	Is.	11½d.	do.
On Ireland do. }			

On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... Is. 11½d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..Is. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 7th May 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 1 do.	2s.		"
On demand	Is.	11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	Is.	11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.	Is.	11¾d.	"

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight..... Is. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement
No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 8th May 1863. Acting Agent.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY

Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s.	0d.	"
On Demand	Is.	11½d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2·56 cts.	"
3 Do. Do.	"	2·53	"
On Demand	"	2·50	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. H. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
3 Do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
2 Do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
1 Do.	2s.	0 1/16d.	"
On demand	2s.		"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.

Bombay, 8th May 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 11 per cent
On other Securities ..... 12 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ..... 2s. do.
On demand ..... Is. 11½d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged. On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.

Bombay, 8th May 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
May 20	Norah Græme	.....Bake	.....Liverpool 9 Feb.
	Africa	.....Bowie	.....Liverpool 5 Jan.
	Lord Reglan	.....Pope	.....London 27 Jan.
	Margaret Jane	.....Beaustow	....Bushire 7 May.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
May 20	Solomon Shaw	.....Nacoda	.....Persian Gulf.
	Rutnaghur Sagur	.....Nacoda	.....Cochin.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Lord Raglan*, from London.—Ensign J. E. M Sperrin, 95th Regt.; Mr. J. Prett; and Mr. E. White.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Malta*, for Aden and Suez.
Ship *Alexander*, for Falmouth.
Ship *Edith Byrne*, for Pernambuco.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 20TH MAY 1863.

For London.

Patterson.—1 box Pickles, 20 bottles, David Sassoon and Co.

Conway.—12½ bales Hemp, 42 cwt. 3 qrs. 11 lbs., W. Nicol and Co.; 19 cases Olibanum, 46 cwt., Takersy Dewjee.

Wellington.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 27½ cwt, F. Chambers.

Prince Consort.—801 chests Tea, 42,547 lbs., Bulakedass Lallchund; 54 cases Sundries, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.; 20 cases Sundries, Brown, Clough and Co.

For Liverpool.

Tudor.—92 bales Cotton, 322 cwt., Killick Nixon and Co.; 60 bales Cotton, 180 cwt., Rustomjee Furdoonjee and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy.

King of Italy.—33 bales Cotton, 115½ cwt., Lookmonjee Keskabhoy; 415 bales Cotton, 1,462½ cwt., David Sassoon and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Mooljee Daunjee; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Hormuzjee Jamsetjee Sons and Co.

Fleur de Lis.—90 packets Rapeseed, 45 cwt., Vithuldass Balmukundass; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., R. J. Jejeebhoy; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.; 332 bundles Linseed, 166 cwt., Pairaz Khimjee.

Duncarin.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Morarjee Bhimjee and Co.; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Pudomsy Virjee; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Ramjee Jeathe; 50 bales Cotton 175 cwt. Thackery Dewjee; 130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Lilladhur Luckumsy; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt.; 80 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Ranna Roysee; 20 bales Wool, 60 cwt., Hussraz Curumsy; 305½ bales Cotton, 1,069¼ cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee and Co.

Tim Whiffler.—233 bags Linseed, 322 cwt., Babajee Gunputrow and Co.

Wasp.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Asspall Mooljee.

John Stuart.—260 bales Cotton, 910 cwt., Nursy Kessowjee and Co.; 13 bales Cotton, 45½ cwt., Asspall Mooljee.

Lilies.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Guness Venayek; 110 bales Hemp, 330 cwt, Nurpall Mooljee.

Sam Mendel.—1 box Ivory Table, Framjee, Sands and Co.

Henry Moore.—160 bales Cotton, 570 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 51 bales Cotton, 178½ cwt., Sowchund Golabchund; 110½ bales Cotton, 386½ cwt., Sicardr Pringer and Co.; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Khatesy Sewjee.

Peter Maxwell.—135 bales Cotton, 472½ cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Clifton Belle.—600 bales Cotton, 2,100 cwt., Comber, Son and Co.

Albion.—1,000 bundles Rapeseed, 500 cwt., Fulcher, Cooper and Co.

Sirocco.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Luckmonjee Keekabhoy.

South Carolina.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Dhunjee Manockjee.

Euphrates.—900 bags Rapeseed, 1,350 cwt., J. N. Wadia's Sons and Co.

Broughton Hall.—213 bags Linseed, 372½ cwt., Jairam Visram.

Havelock.—205½ bales Cotton, 717½ cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee and Co.; 6 bales Wool, 18 cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co.; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Runchord Mogjee; 130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Curumchund Premchund; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Asspall Mooljee.

Henry Fornie.—150 bales Cotton, 526 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

Havelock.—90 bales Cotton, 315 cwt., 90 bales Wool, 270 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee; 121 bales Cotton, 423½ cwt., Eduljee Nusserwanjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Coupland and Co.

Pharamond.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Rudchordass Canjee.

Castilian.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Ludha Vurudhmon and Co.; 170 bales Cotton, 613 cwt., M. and B. Cursetjee Cama and Co.

Black Eagle.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 125 bales Cotton, 447½ cwt., Sapoorjee S. Narieiwalla.

Americana.—667 bags Sursee Seed, 1,000½ cwt., Pranjeevundass Wagjee.

Duke of Wellington.—61½ bales Cotton, 215 cwt., Finlay Clarke and Co.

North.—130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Bhoja Curumsy; 225 bundles Linseed, 112½ cwt.; 44 bundles Galls, 22 cwt., Mooljee Jewraz.

Bolden Lawn.—500 bags Linseed, 250 cwt., F. Chambers; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.

Douglas Castle.—Loose Guana Crust, 75 Tons, J. P. Cornforth and Co.

British India.—1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Bulwark.—350 bundles Linseed, 175 cwt., Cooverjee Jeatha.

Culloden.—160 bales Cotton, 570 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

For Falmouth.

Alexandra.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

For Suez.

Steamer *Malta.*—1 case Shawls, 47 pieces, Frangopulo Agelarto and Co.

For Havre.

Pudsey Dawson.—38 packages Coffee, 53½ cwt., B. H. Cama.

Neptune Bride.—50 bales Cotton, 162½ cwt., Rustomjee Eduljee and Co.

For St. Thomas.

Gem of the Ocean.—400 bales Linseed, 200 cwt., Lyon Brothers and Co.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

	VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1.	Ajdala	Bombay Harbour.
2.	Coromandel	Kurrachee.
3.	Dalhousie (in dock)	Bombay Harbour.
4.	Goolanar	
5.	Hugh Rose	
6.	Snake	
7.	Zenobia	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading."]

1191 Conway, C. Spence—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 11)
1047 Mystery, Stap—Ewart Latham & Co.
1040 Patterson, Lamble—Forbes & Co. (c. l. March 23)
1235 Prince Consort, Aitchinn—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. April 2)
835 Wellington, G. Ditchburn—Forbes & Co. (c. l. April 29)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1559 Africana, Hatfield—Robinson & Co. (c. l. May 6)
1127 Albion, Thompson—Do. (c. l. May 13)
862 Ambrose, Daniell—Souza Pinto & Co. (l. c. May 5)
1046 Americana, Potts MacNee & Co. (c. l. May 14)
1022 Bayeliaw, Hughes—Souza Pinto & Co. (c. l. April 29)
557 Black Eagle, Basset—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. April 1)
551 Boldon Lawn, Robinson—Robinson & Co. (c. l. May 6)
1246 British India—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 13)
1459 Broughton Hall, W. Tate—Leckie & Co. (c. l. April 23)
1332 Bulwark, Bainnantyne—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 30)
1065 Castalian, Welburn—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 24)
1081 Clifton Belle, B. Bustin—Coupland & Co. (c. l. May 19)
1132 Duke, English—P. Chambers. (c. l. April 23)
1156 Culloden, Smith—Dirom Hunter & Co. (c. l. April 29)
848 Dalkeith, Waugh—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
666 Douglas Castle—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 12)
661 Duke of Wellington—Finlay, Clarke & Co. (c. l. April 15)
1303 Dancairn, Finlay—MacNee & Co. (c. l. Mar. 30)
1950 Etna, Graham—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 1)
1540 Empire of Peace, J. Shaw—Lawrence & Co.
617 Euphrates, Gwyther—Bates & Co. (c. l. May 14)
212 Excellent, Davies—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 13)
258 Feronia, R. Hutchinson—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 30)
986 Fleur de Lis, Taylor—Remington & Co. (l. c. May 5)
1069 Fergushall, Guthrie—Cornforth & Co. (c. l. May 12)
565 Gertrude, Fraser—Leckie & Co. (c. l. April 23)
1121 General Simpson, Coxhead—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 13)
1124 Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. March 17)
1549 Henry Fernie,—Ashburn'r, Bell & Co. (c. l. April 15)
1117 Henry Moore—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. April 27)
1596 John Lynn, Browning—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 16)
1763 John Stuart—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. May 16)
1343 King of Italy, Marshall—Robinson & Co. (c. l. Apr. 7)
1665 Lillies, Bell—Robinson & Co. (c. l. March 4)
1114 Nagasaki, Wood—Coupland & Co.
1231 North, Brown—Ashburner, Bell & Co. (c. l. April 20)
1091 Otago, Marsterton—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. April 25)
1342 Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Apr 22.)
493 Pharamond, W. H. Searl—Dr. Burjorjee. (c. l. May 6)
1328 Princess Alexandra—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 11)
973 Rajah of Cochin.—R. Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 16)
632 Recorder, Sharp—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 4)
856 Rhea Sylvia, Evans—Robinson & Co. (c. l. April 18)
1033 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 27)
1097 Sarawak, Vaughan—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l

proceeding very languidly. About 78 men were employed on the commencement of a road round the shores of Beitkul Cove, destined to give access to the wharves suggested by Sir William Denison on the northern side of Carwar Head; and about 870 men were employed on the Kyga Ghaut approach, to the head of the Kalanuddee navigation. The wharves on Carwar Head had not been commenced.

3. It was determined on the transfer, to abandon, for the present at least, the idea of wharves in the situation selected by Sir William Denison, and in place of them to construct at once a quay or landing place on the eastern shore of Beitkul Cove. A plan and estimate for a screw pile pier were called for, and it was arranged that every effort should be made to open the Kyga Ghaut, and to provide an alternative line by the Arbyle Ghaut and Ankola. A lighthouse was also ordered. These arrangements are detailed in the joint report by Colonel Turner and Mr. Hope, especially deputed by Government to determine the course of action to be taken on the transfer.

4. I attach a sketch showing the arrangements settled on, and also exhibiting the progress of the works to the present time. The sketch also shows what has been done by the Manchester Cotton Company.

5. Immediately on the transfer, the number of men employed on the works was increased from 948, as shown above, to about 1,800. A company of sappers and miners, and a gang of 350 convicts, were also placed at the disposal of the executive engineer.

6. Every effort was made to augment, to a further extent, the force of labourers, but at that late season of the year it was found impracticable to do so. The local labour was engaged, or about to be engaged in agricultural operations, and workpeople from other districts could not at that season be induced to come to Canara, notwithstanding that the rate of wages was considerably increased; that other inducements in the way of facilities for food supplies were held out; and that Government addressed a circular letter to the civil heads of the adjoining district, instructing them to aid, to the best of their ability, the executive engineer of North Canara, in procuring labour within their respective ranges.

7. Still, with the men that could be got together, the Kyga was made passable for carts: and access by the Arbyle Ghaut and Ankola to Konay was provided. Konay is within one-fourth of a mile of the Manchester Cotton Company's land at Alligaddy; and though at the close of the last season, the latter was cut off from Konay by a heavy mass of granite rock, yet had the company been prepared to receive cotton at that time, they could have done so with but very slight inconvenience. The fact, however, is, that at the time the road was completed to the extent above specified, that is, down to Konay, the company's vessel had only just arrived; their plant was not landed; and all through the past year, and up to the present moment they were not and are not in a condition to receive a single bale. There is now no impediment between Konay and the company's land.

8. I have just returned from an inspection of the Canara works, and will now, as far as I am able, supply the information called for in the 3d para. of Sir Charles Wood's Despatch.—*See* sketch.

9. The Kyga Ghaut and its approaches, both above and below, to the head of the Kalanuddee navigation, are open to a minimum width of 12 feet, and are quite practicable for laden carts, though not yet prepared to receive a heavy traffic. Arrangements were made this year for prosecuting the works with great vigour; but as I have elsewhere reported, those arrangements have been entirely frustrated by the unusually unhealthy state of the country through which the road passes. Fever has broken out with such virulence, that the imported working parties have been broken up and dispersed, and the small amount of local labour is prostrated. Officers and subordinates have not escaped; and the executive engineer himself is so ill that he cannot remain in the district.

10. Under these circumstances, it is very difficult to say when the ghaut will be entirely completed; with this year's experience, which has however been unprecedentedly unfavourable, it will be very difficult again to collect workpeople; and in fact, unless the malaria abates to a very material extent, in will be fruitless to do so, for coolies cannot and will not work when suffering from disease, nor will they consent to remain to die. Of 2,000 men lately employed on the works, within the space of a few days 900 were stricken with sickness; several died, and the rest cleared off the work in 48 hours, carrying with them reports which deterred the advance of others who were on the way to the ghaut.

11. The question may suggest itself, if this is the state of the district how can any work ever be done in it? The reply is, all that has been done has been effected by the agency of the local labour (which is small in amount, and, to a certain extent, acclimated) and by slow degrees; further, that the present state of the district is without precedent. Owing to some undetermined cause, malaria is more prevalent, and the disease is stronger than it ever was before known: it is now spreading beyond the Canara border into Dharwar and Belgaum, and according to some observations is travelling northwards. Unless there should be some suspension of the occult causes which produce the poison, Canara will shortly be not the only district seriously affected.

12. Probably if restricted to the supply of local labour, and if that labour is able to work at all, which it certainly cannot now do effectually, the executive engineer may be able to complete the Kyga in two or three years from the present time: but, as I have elsewhere reported, with the Arbyle Ghaut approach open, the immediate completion of the Kyga is not of such vital importance. The Arbyle line is not materially, if at all, longer than the Kyga, and will enable the mercantile houses to convey their cotton at once to the wharves at the Sedashegar harbour.

13. The completion of the Kyga to the head of the navigation, though desirable, is not essential for the trade, provided the other road is available, and no preparations have yet been made by any person to receive cotton at the termination of the former on the banks of the Kalanuddee.

14. Too much stress has, I think, been laid on the Kyga Ghaut approach, owing, I believe, to the discussion about it having arisen before the alternative line was suggested and settled on; the question has not yet been cleared of the consideration that it first involved; viz., that the Kyga was the only approach to Sedashegar. It cannot matter to the houses concerned by what route they get their goods to the place where they require them, provided the one actually available possesses no marked disadvantages in respect to any other, and this is clearly the case as regards the Arbyle and Kyga lines. I believe, amongst those who have any local knowledge of the circumstances, there is no difference of opinion in the matter.

15. The Arbyle and Ankola line is already opened out to full width to within 14 miles of Beitkul, and a considerable portion of it is well provided with surface and drainage works. Of the incomplete 14 miles, nine are out to 12 feet minimum width, and five on level ground have just been commenced. In addition to this, there is a branch road on a less convenient line, over a high range of hills, which is open for the whole way to a minimum width of 12 feet, and by which cart communication with Beitkul is now open throughout.

16. On the Arbyle approach we have a heavy force, as 2 Companies of Sappers and Miners, 500 Convicts, 2,500 Labourers, engaged, which will, I trust, now increase day by day, and I think there is every prospect that the road will be ready to full width by March or April next, before which time the Manchester Cotton Company will hardly be in a condition to receive cotton. The company have not yet laid a stone of their pressehouse, and when I visited their establishment about the 10th of the present month, they had not even begun to dig the foundations of the building. If they do not exert themselves more than they have hitherto done, or appeared to do, they will not be ready for cotton this year at all; at the very most they will only be able, I think, to set up two out of the six presses they contemplate.

17. Sedashegar harbour works; wharf wall.—A commencement was made during my late visit with the wharf wall. This wall could not be commenced last season, as sufficient stone was not ready, and labour was not procurable; during the monsoon arrangements in both respects were made, and the wall will now, I trust, progress rapidly. Before I left Sedashegar it had begun to show above low-water mark, and by March next, before it is wanted, I expect that a length of at least 300 feet will be ready for landing and shipping goods. This wharf is being laid in three to four feet water, low tide, and will be accessible to cargo boats, except at low water.

18. The road from the wharf to Konay is now opened to a minimum of 20 feet, and except that it is encumbered with stone material, is ready for traffic; temporary bridges have been thrown across one large and two small creeks which intersected it. If wanted it could be cleared of all impediments to carts in a week; and it is in process of being widened out to its intended width of 60 feet. An iron screw pile bridge has been sent for to span the large creek at Konay, and for the two smaller streams wooden bridges are in preparation.

19. Pier.—It was originally intended to erect a pier on the western side of the cove. But it has now been determined, by the common consent of the representatives of the mercantile houses and the Government officers, to place the pier on the eastern side. It has also been arranged that an iron screw pile pier is the most suitable style of construction to adopt. A specification for a convenient pier has been drawn up, and in obedience to the orders of Government, has been sent to various persons who are considered as likely to be willing to tender for its construction, by contract. I have, however, already submitted to Government a tender by a firm in Calcutta for an iron pier; as well as a plan and estimate for a wooden one, to be constructed departmentally: and I wish I had received authority to at once order the erection of one or other of them to be proceeded with, for I do not anticipate any material advantage from the invitation of tenders ordered, while that course will involve certain delay. I may add, however, that though it is most desirable to have a pier, one is not immediately and absolutely essential, for when the wharf wall now in progress is ready, goods can be landed and shipped in cargo boats without difficulty.

20. Lighthouse.—The commencement of this work has been delayed owing to insufficiency of labour, and from the want of a steamer to maintain the communication between the Oyster rock and the shore; but as there seems to be some difficulty about this vessel, I have directed the executive engineer to do the best he can without her. A lantern had been ordered from England, and I hope before the monsoon the column will be ready to receive it. The rock is about 3½ miles from the shore; communication is very slow and uncertain; people also strongly object to work on it; so that these are elements of uncertainty in regard to the progress of the building, which will, however be pushed forward as fast as possible.

21. When the following works are completed, the absolutely essential and immediate requirements of the port will have been supplied:—

The Arbyle Ghaut approach.
The Road from Beitkul to Konay.
The Wharf Wall.

It is confidently hoped that they will be finished to a sufficient extent to render them effectual by March or April next, before which time at the earliest the Manchester Cotton Company will not be ready to ship cotton. Every possible effort is being made to secure this.

22. The following works, not absolutely essential, but highly desirable, will be completed with as little delay as is practicable under the peculiar circumstances of the districts:—

The Kyga Ghaut line.
The Pier.
The Lighthouse.

23. When all the works enumerated in the above two paras. have been finished, sufficient will probably have been done until the port developes itself more fully, and it is ascertained what steps are necessary for improving or preserving the harbour, or to meet the increased requirements of the trade.

24. I have now to offer a few observations on the concluding paras. of Sir Charles Wood's Despatch.

25. Towards the end of last season, the vessels bringing the Manchester Cotton Company's machinery, &c., arrived at Sedashegar, and the cargo was discharged under the direction of the company's agents; but by the aid of Government servants and the Public Works Department plant, at a temporary landing-place marked A. on the sketch without the aid I have alluded to the cargo could not have been discharged at all, and the vessel must have taken her freight to Bombay, as it was at one time proposed she should do.

26. It will be observed that the spot selected for landing the machinery required at Alligaddy is on the western side of Beitkul Cove, and it will also be understood that between Alligaddy, where the plant was required, and this point, there is no practicable communication except by water: why under these circumstances the temporary landing-place was made where it was, when it could as easily have been constructed on the eastern side of the cove, I do not know; but to this fact, and the fact alone is due much of the delay that has occured in the Manchester Cotton Company's arrangements.

27. For this selection they alone are responsible, and it has necessitated on their part the construction of another landing-place near their own settlement, shown at B. on the sketch, to enable them to transfer their plant, stores, &c. from where they were first landed to Alligaddy.

28. The second landing-place has just been finished and consists of a rough stone jetty, about 25 feet or 30 feet long, and about 15 feet wide (I have no memorandum of the exact dimensions, but they do not differ materially from the above), extending into one or two-foot wall low tide. This jetty is merely a rough pile of stones, and will be merged in the retaining wall of the road connecting the wharf wall, or the eastern side of the cove, with Alligaddy and Konay. Neither this jetty nor the landing-place above alluded to can be dignified by the name of "pier:" they are both of them works of the most unpretending and insignificant character.

29. It is of course to be greatly regretted that the Manchester Cotton Company should have suffered any loss in consequence of the want of preparation at Sedashegar; but as far as I am aware of, this department is in no way to blame. It has never, I believe, been stated by any Public Works' officer, that pier and roads were in existence; and since the transfer of Canara to Bombay, no one can assert that there has been want of effort either on the part of Government or the local officers, to hasten arrangements. That these arrangements are not more forward than they are is not due to any slackness or want of energy, but to causes peculiar to the district itself, to paucity of labour and prevalence of disease.

30. In reference to Mr. Haywood's complaint of want of communicativeness, I am at a loss to know what is meant; Mr. Haywood and his subordinates have, as above reported, in para. 25, received from Government establishment and Government stores assistance, without which the company would have been put to heavy additional expense for freight and demurrage, and also to considerable delay; and the complaint, if it relates to Bombay officers, is, I think, without foundation. Of what occurred before the transfer, I have, of course, no knowledge.

31. Everything has been done, and everything in reason will be done, by the officers of this department, to facilitate the company's arrangements; but if loss or disappointment is occasioned by their own precipitancy or want of management, it is not fair to attempt to throw the blame on the officers of Government. These officers are gentlemen of intelligence, who are quite alive to the great object in view, and who are actuated in regard to that object, by no mere mercenary considerations * * * but by a loyal desire to further the efforts of Government in regard to the development of a very important branch of the commerce of the country.—I have, &c.,

M. K. KENNEDY, Lieut. Colonel,
Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, *20th May*

Steamer *Behar* sailed for Bombay.

MADRAS, *20th May*

Steamer *Sydney* sailed for Calcutta.

MADRAS.

20th May 1863.

Securities, Five and a half, fifteen and three quarters to seven-eighths premium.
Fives, six and three quarters premium.
Fours, two and one-eighth discount.
Document Bills, two shillings one and three-eighth penny.
Freight, dead weight, thirty shillings.
Cotton, eighty shillings.
Interest on loans, ten per cent.
Money market, rather easier.
Forty inches Grey Shirtings seven pounds, rupees eight and annas eight to rupees eight and annas ten per piece.
Number forty, Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle rupees six and annas twelve to rupees seven, no demand.

LOCAL.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society will be held in their Rooms, Town Hall, this day, at half-past four P.M.

Business.—The Election of Office bearers for the year 1863-64.

THE MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY which was to have been held yesterday, at the Fort Police Office, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the running down of the Pattimar *Gunnesh Pursad* by the steamer *Tilly*, has been postponed until the arrival of the latter vessel, which is at present absent from Bombay.

GENERAL STRIKE OF THE SIDDEE BOYS.—A general strike of this class of labourers, to the number of several thousands, lately occurred in consequence of their demand for increased wages not being acceded to by their employers. The interests of the shipping in the harbour has suffered much, as it is only this class of men who are employed in loading and unloading ships; and the inconvenience which masters have suffered has been great, in fact, business on board ships in the harbour has been at a stand still for the past six or seven days. It was, however, expected that some arrangements would have been effected yesterday, and the strikers resume work, having obtained their demands, the Stevedores, their employers, having been obliged to succumb, doubtless as much to their chagrin as it must be to the joy of the Captains in being able to resume work.

CHEATING ON AN EXTENSIVE SCALE.—On an information having been sworn to before the Senior Magistrate yesterday, by one Hemraj Jaising, search and apprehension warrants were issued against two brothers named Atmaram Succaram and Narrayan Succaram, who are, or rather were, residents at Callian. It appeared from the information that the brothers at one time had extensive dealings with Hemraj, who is a piece goods dealer, and had managed, on the 19th of last month, to obtain more goods from him to the value of 292 rupees and 12 annas, on a promise to pay Hemraj for the goods then obtained as well as the balance of a former account within four days, or as early as they could cash a hoondee which they possessed, and which was payable within four days. Hemraj was apparently duped, as the goods were delivered to them; but since then nothing has been heard of either the goods or the knavish brothers.

Sixteen other informations of a similar nature are now in course of preparation against them, and the amount of property illicitly obtained amounts, it is said, in the aggregate, to about eight thousand rupees.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

BURIAL COMMISSION.—The Secretary to the Bombay Burial Commission, in a letter dated the 2nd instant, requested information from the Municipal Commissioners with respect to the number, locality, size, and trustees of all the graveyards in Bombay, belonging to every section of the community, with a statement shewing the number of burials that have taken place in each graveyard during the last two years; also with a statement shewing what burial grounds have been closed by order of the Municipal Commissioners; and by whom, and on what account, application has been made for new ground for interments, and with what results. The Commissioners, in reply, sent a list of the burying grounds in Bombay, and stated, as regards the size of them, that the information was not immediately available, but that the Board would lose no time in forwarding it. Regarding the number of burials which have taken place in each graveyard the Board was unable to furnish the information, and suggested a reference to the Commissioner of Police. In another letter, dated the 6th instant, the Commission requested to be furnished with information relative to the measurements and surveys of graveyards and burial places in Bombay made by Mr. Brock when surveyor to the Board some years since; and stated, that as it was very important for the object the Commission had in view to have accurate data respecting the area of the different burial grounds in Bombay, some of which, it is believed, have not been properly measured, they would be glad if the services of a surveyor could be spared to measure such graveyards as would be pointed out to him by the President of the Board, Mr. Forjett, a member of the Burial Commission. The Board consented to furnish the required information; and as regards the surveyor, expressed its regret that it had not one available for the purpose required.

FORT GATEWAYS.—In a letter dated the 7th instant, the Board drew the attention of the Ramparts Removal Committee to the state of the several entrances into the Fort, stating that the roadway at each of the Gates was exceedingly uneven and dusty, and all were rendered dangerous owing to the want of any fence or proper protection near the trenches; that as the public were under the belief that the Commissioners were to blame for the state of these openings, they considered it right to bring the matter to the notice of the Committee, and hoped that speedy measures would be adopted to relieve the public of the inconvenience they at present suffer. The Committee in their reply observed, that the Superintending Engineer of the Presidency Circle had desired the Garrison Engineer to water the roads and expedite the removal of the gateways, and that he would be requested to put up railings where this has not already been done. The Board again wrote expressing its thanks to the Committee for having so readily complied with the request of the former regarding the watering of the roadways at the new openings at the several Fort gates; the Board at the same time suggested the propriety of levelling the new roads at the gateways, which at present, owing to partial settlement of the filling in, were exceedingly inconvenient to passengers.

THE Secretary of the Bank of Bombay having requested permission to erect a shelter on the roadway in front of the Bank for carriages waiting at the Bank during the monsoon, the Commissioners declined to grant it, as it would be contrary to the provisions of Act XIV of 1856, and even as a temporary measure it would be a precedent which might seriously embarrass the Board.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—20th MAY 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

A DARING THIEF.—Bhawdia Hanmunta, a young Hindoo lad, was placed at the bar of the Police Office yesterday, charged with having stolen from a shop, on Monday morning last, a plated curry dish of the value of fifteen rupees. From the evidence for the prosecution, it appeared that the prisoner, in the most daring manner, entered the shop at about 9 o'clock in the morning, and, in the very presence of the shopkeeper, seized the dish which was exposed for sale on a table and ran off with it. He was pursued by the shopkeeper, overtaken, and brought over to the Police Office. His Worship convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him to imprisonment with hard labor for three months in the county jail.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Bomanjee Hormusjee, a Parsee horse-breaker, was yesterday placed at the bar of the Police Office, charged with having driven negligently and furiously on the Colaba road, whereby a little Hindoo girl had not time to get out of the way, and was severely injured by the horse trampling her down. From the evidence of the Police sepoy who apprehended the offender, it appeared that the defendant was breaking in a horse in a break-buggy, and although the sepoy desired him to drive at a slower pace, he took no heed of it, but turned the horse sharply into a lane where the little girl was playing, and who was trampled down by the defendant pleaded that the horse at that time was beyond his control, and in turning down the lane the girl became confused, and instead of running away, ran towards the horse, and thus was injured. His Worship, in inflicting a fine of ten rupees, observed that whether he was driving fast or slow, it was apparent he was driving negligently. The best course for him to have adopted would have been to have pulled up immediately when he observed the little girl in danger, and that he should not drive his horses on the public roads unless they were more trained and manageable; although, his Worship further observed, he could not but admit that the generality of Parsee drivers were rather careful in their driving, and the present fine was inflicted more as a caution than a punishment, and he hoped it would be so to other drivers who drive their cattle on the public roads. His Worship then ordered that the fine be given to the little girl as a compensatio for the injury she had received.

EFFECTS OF A BAD NAME.—Nowjee Sumboo, a middle aged Hindoo, was yesterday charged with being found loitering about the streets at 3 o'clock in the morning, and unable to render a good account of himself. The prisoner, it appeared, is a notorious thief, and has been in the House of Correction on several occasions for his depredations; and as he was unable to satisfy his Worship in reference to his being found loitering about the streets so very early in the morning, he was sentenced to twenty-one days' imprisonment with hard labor in the House of Correction.

OVERLOADING A BULLOCK CART.—Constable Bailey, of the Colaba section, placed a Hindoo bullock cart driver at the bar yesterday for so overloading his cart with bales of cotton, that evidently the bullocks were put to torture as they moved along. His Worship sentenced the offender to a fine of ten rupees, observing at the same time that he would endeavour to suppress the cruelty that is so generally practiced towards the bullocks in Bombay, not only by overloading them, but likewise by driving diseased and lame cattle, and he hoped that the present would be a caution to all bullock drivers.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—Ruckmee, an elderly Purdasee Bhramin woman, was yesterday brought up on a charge of having attempted to destroy herself by cutting her throat with a sickle. The woman denied having attempted to do so, but stated that her character having been slandered by a neighbour, she simply said that she would take her own life. His Worship, after an admonition on the heinousness of the crime contemplated by her, bound her in her own recognizances in the sum of fifty rupees for her future good behaviour.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—20th MAY.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

A DESPERATE FELLOW.—A Hindoo named Keela Jugga was placed at the bar, upon the information of Juma Allana, charged with throwing ganja and beedee leaves into the common jail from the Jail Road on Monday last.

On the 11th instant, at about 11 A.M., while a police peon named Juma Allana was at the gate of the county jail, a boy came to him with whom he went to the south side of the jail, where he observed the prisoner, who was calling out the name of one of the prisoners in the jail. In consequence of what the boy told the peon, he arrested the prisoner, and took him into the jail, where the leaves and ganja were given to the writer by a European Warder. It appeared that the prisoner had been discharged from the jail on the morning of the 18th instant.

The Magistrate convicted the prisoner on the evidence, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for one month in the House of Correction with hard labour.

A PICK-POCKET.—Abdool Hossein, was brought up charged with stealing one purse of the value of three annas, and seventy-three rupees in cash, the property of Adamjee Wullejee, on Tuesday last.

Adamjee Wullejee deposed.—I keep a shop for the sale of needles, thread, and other small wares, and I reside in Cheebood Street, Bhendy Bazaar Road. On Tuesday the 19th instant, I arrived at the Byculla Railway station by train from Campoolee. I passed along a lane (Nesbit Lane) from the platform to the carriage road. When I reached that road, I was on the Mazagon side of the Railway crossing: the gates were shut to allow the train to pass on to Boree Bunder station. I stood in the crowd waiting for the gates to be opened. On this being done, and when I had proceeded three or four paces on the crossing, I felt some rupees drop from my pocket upon my feet, I at once felt my pocket, and missed from it a bag containing seventy-three rupees. I raised an alarm, and picked up from the ground nine rupees which had fallen. I found that the bottom of my pocket had been torn. Just as I had finished picking up the rupees, a police sepoy came to me with the prisoner Abdool Hossein in his custody. I told the sepoy that I had lost my money. He shewed me the bag now produced, which I identify as mine. When I left the train I had in my right hand angrakha pocket that bag, which contained seventy-three rupees. The sepoy counted the money in the bag, and found that there were sixty-four rupees, which with the nine rupees I had picked up from the road, made up the seventy-three rupees. The sepoy then took the prisoner and the money to the Constable, and thence to the Mazagon Police Court. When I left the train, the pocket in which I had placed my money was quite sound.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.—The prisoner did not bring to my notice that rupees were falling from my pocket.

Bheewa Tookaram stated,—I am a Police Constable, No. 236. On Tuesday last, about half-past seven o'clock in the morning, I was in Nesbit Lane on the Mazagon side of the railway crossing. The crossing gates were then shut, and a crowd of persons who had arrived by the train were waiting to cross over. While standing there, I heard the prosecutor raise an alarm that his pocket had been picked. At that time the gates were opened, and I saw the prisoner running through the crowd across the railway towards the Parell Bunder. I pursued the prisoner and seized him upon the Parell Road. I found in his right hand the bag now produced, containing rupees. I took him back to the line where I found the prosecutor. I shewed the bag to the prosecutor, and he claimed it. I counted the money in the bag, and found that there were sixty-four rupees.

The Magistrate said that the charge was quite clear against the prisoner, and there was no alternative left but to commit him for trial at the High Court. His Worship accordingly committed the prisoner to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

ASSAULT.—Crustna Essoo was placed at the bar, charged with assaulting one Frederick Huddle on Tuesday the 19th instant.

The prosecutor F. Huddle is a seaman and lives at Byculla. On the night of Tuesday last he had been to see a friend of his named Hans in Duncan Road. Late at night he engaged the prisoner's buggy, and desired to be taken to Byculla. Prosecutor was then in a state of intoxication. When he arrived at the two tanks he felt the blow of a stick right across his face. He saw the prisoner strike him on the face with the stick. Constable Wood came up and arrested the prisoner.

Cross-examined by the prisoner,—Prosecutor was very drunk when he got into defendant's buggy. He asked the prisoner to drive straight home. There were no marks on witness' face before he got into the buggy.

The statement of the prosecutor was materially corroborated by one Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee.

The Magistrate fined the prisoner twenty-five rupees.

TORTURING A HORSE.—Crustna Essoo was charged with torturing his horse on the Duncan Road, on Tuesday last.

From the evidence of Constable Wood, it appeared that on the night of Tuesday last, at about eleven o'clock, he arrested the prisoner on the Duncan Road. He was driving a buggy. Witness looked at the horse and found it was in a very poor condition, having its back covered with sores.

The Magistrate found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and fined him twenty-five rupees.

STEALING A GOLD NECK CHAIN.—Dhuneshwer Moteeram, and Tooljaram Teekaram, were placed at the bar charged with stealing one gold neck chain of the value of four hundred rupees, the property of Buchraj Ramsook, on Monday last.

Mr. Shewshunker defended the prisoners.

Buchraj Ramsook stated,—I am a shroff and broker in Bhoywadda. My shop or place of business is in the Marwadee Bazar. I know the prisoner No. 1 by sight. I do not know the prisoner No. 2. On the night of Sunday last, the 17th May, about eleven or half-past eleven o'clock at night, I met the prisoner No. 1, Dhuneshwer, in the Marwadee Bazar. He had for some days previously been asking me to go with him to a house where there was a woman. On Sunday night he again pressed me, when I agreed to go with him. I accompanied him to a street opposite to Funnushwadee. He took me to a room on the ground floor of a house. I had never been in that room before. I there found the prisoner No. 2, and a woman. We all sat down. The woman went into the inner portion of the house. The prisoner No. 2 then closed the door, and we three sat together. The prisoners asked me to give them money. They said they wanted it for the woman. The woman had no claim on me. They pressed me much and after much hesitation I promised to give them one hundred rupees. They asked me to pay the hundred rupees down. I told them that I could not do so. They then requested me to leave with them a gold neck chain of the value of four hundred rupees which I then wore, and to send the money next day, overtaken, and I was to keep it. I objected to this, as I could not go home to my brothers without the neck chain. I however gave the neck chain into the hand of the prisoner No. 1, as security, and they agreed to accompany me to my house for the money. We went out together, the prisoner No. 1 carrying the neck chain. We came to the shop of a milkman. We were on the road near the shop. I had seen the chain in the hand of the prisoner No. 1, just before we reached the milkman's shop. Two Marwadees then came up to us, and enquired what was the matter. I told them, and sent one of them to my shop for a note for one hundred rupees. One Buckshearam came from the opposite direction, and I also told him what had occurred. He went and called a police sepoy. The prisoner Tooljaram began to talk with one Ramchunder, and then walked on to his house. We followed him, and the way met a Duffedar. I told him in the manner in which I had been robbed. We went to the house, and the prisoner Tooljaram came out, and after some discussion, produced the ornament. He handed it to the prisoner No. 1, who handed it to me, and the Duffedar took it from me.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for further investigation until Thursday next the 28th instant.

The prisoners were released on bail.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

PRIZES FOR COTTON CULTIVATION.

No. 3126 of 1862.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

From the REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S. D.,
To the ACTING CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT.

SIR,—I have the honour to reply to the Government letter, No. 4214, dated the 20th ultimo, calling for a report as to whether or not any samples of Cotton have been offered for competition in any of the Collectorates of the Southern Division, and, if so, whether any and what steps have been taken for rewarding any of the competitors.

2. Having now received replies from the Collectors to the reference I had made to them on receipt of the Government letter, I beg to state that it appears that in none of the Collectorates of the Southern Division, except Poona, was any Cotton offered for competition by the cultivators. The samples sent from Poona by Mr. C. Ovans, First Assistant Collector, have, as Government are aware, been declared by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in their Secretary's letter, No. 146, of 29th ultimo, to be "unusually inferior; indeed, so much so, as to be almost unmerchantable, and that therefore they do not deserve any recompense."

3. Considering it, however, as remarkable that no competitors for Cotton prizes should have come forward in the Dharwar Districts, in which more than in any others of the Southern Division the measure sanctioned by Government might have been expected to have had some effect, I requested Mr. Tucker, the Collector, to ascertain and inform me if the purport of the Zahirnamas said to have been issued to the people of this Collectorate on the subject is generally known and properly understood by them, and what difficulty has occurred to them to prevent any one from competing for the prizes." I at the same time suggested that these inquiries should be made direct of Cotton-growers by himself and his Assistants, and not through the medium of the Mamlutdars.

4. In reply to this, Mr. Tucker states in a letter, No. 1335, dated 15th instant, that—

"The inquiry suggested shall be made by my Assistants, and the result reported; but I would beg to represent that Messrs. Goldfinch and Gordon, both intimately acquainted with these Districts, have left on record their opinion that so long as we have to compete for the prize, so long as he would have to provide himself for the conveyance of his Cotton to Bombay; while, on the other hand, were Government to undertake the conveyance, many people would come forward without any reasonable hopes of a prize, solely with a view to get their Cotton forwarded to the best market without risk or trouble to themselves."

"I was never sanguine myself as to the results of the experiment in its present unworkable shape. The mere fact that a very large proportion of all the Cotton grown is not at the disposal of the grower, but has been made over beforehand to some dealer, is of itself sufficient to prevent many actual cultivators of the staple from competing for a prize under the restrictions imposed by the scheme.

"The present exceptional state of the market, too, militates against the project."

5. I shall submit to Government on its receipt the further report promised by Mr. Tucker on the subject.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

W HART,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Sholapore Districts, Camp Hayburgee, 20th Dec. 1862.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 3126, dated 20th December 1862—Intimating in reply to Government letter, No. 4214, dated the 20th November 1862, that in none of the Collectorates of the Southern Division, except Poona, was any Cotton offered for competition by the cultivators, and stating that he will submit the further report which Mr. Tucker has promised on the subject.

RESOLUTION.—The further report from Mr. Tucker which Mr. Hart promises may be awaited.

A. D. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 8th January 1863.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following letter from the Collector of Dharwar is submitted for the information of Government, with reference to their Resolutiou, No. 76, dated 8th January 1863.

W. HART,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Bombay, 7th March 1863.

From L. H. B. TUCKER, Esq.,
Collector of Dhar war,
To W. HART, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

SIR,—With reference to my letter, No. 1335, of the 18th December 1862, I have the honour to report, from careful inquiries made on the subject, that the purport of the "Zahirnamas" about Cotton prizes was generally well known and understood by the Cotton-growers. Besides publishing the "Zabirnamas," Mr. Gordon, the then First Assistant Collector, seems to have collected the people in several places of his charge and to have addressed them personally on the subject.

2. In explanation of their not having competed for the prizes, most of the cultivators assert that they had sold their Cotton to the dealers before it came to maturity, and in many cases directly it was sown. Others say, that they had not the prescribed amount of land in cultivation: and some allege that they had no agents in Bombay to whom they could send their Cotton, and no means of disposing of it there, and that they did not like to risk, for the uncertain chance of a prize, the very high price obtainable for their crop in their own village.

3. As mentioned in my letter above referred to, it was from the first thought that no one was likely to compete for the prizes as long as he would have to provide himself for the conveyance of his Cotton to Bombay, and therefore, Mr. Gordon most generously offered to convey such Cotton as was intended to compete for a prize to Bombay at his own cost; but even this liberality on his part does not appear to have overcome the apathy of the ryots.—I have the honour to be, &c,

L. H. B. TUCKER, Collector.

Dharwar, Collector's Office, 16th February 1863.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To the Honorable A. D. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Government, Bombay.

SIR,—In reply to your letter noted below,* I have the honour to state that the only Collectorate in which the offer of Government has produced any effect at all, is that of Kaira, in the Thasra Talooka, of which a cultivator has sown 30 Beegas of alienated land entirely with the Cotton called "Kauvee." It is unusual in Kaira to sow Cotton without admixture of other crops, and the sort usually raised is of a kind inferior to the Kandee.

2. Mr. Hadow reports that he has taken steps, as soon as the crop is ripe, to have a quantity sampled and forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, in conformity with the instructions of Government.

3. In the other Collectorates of the Northern Division, the wishes of Government were duly notified to the people, who, however, have shown no signs of a desire to avail themselves of the rewards held out.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

B. H. ELLIS,
Révenue Commissioner, N. D.

Camp Baynd, 12th February 1863.

MEMORANDUM.—REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The undersigned present compliments, and begs to inform the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., with reference to his letter quoted below, † that the Government letter, No. 4213, dated 20th November 1862, referred to therein, was intended to call for information with regard to the Cotton experiments during the past season, while the Revenue Commissioner's letter under reply furnishes information with regard to expected crops of the current season.

2. The undersigned will therefore feel obliged by Mr. Ellis furnishing the necesary information concerning the Cotton crops of the past season.

A. D. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 24th February 1863.

MEMORANDUM.—REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

In reply to the Memorandum from the Secretary to Government, as below, ‡ the Revenue Commissioner N. D., begs to state as follows:—

I. In Ahmedabad one Runchore Ameechund offered some samples of Cotton for competition, but was refused a reward in consequence of the non-fulfilment by him of the conditions laid down in the Governor General's Resolution, dated 9th August 1861.

II. In Kaira no experiments were made during the past season.

III. The report as regards the Surat Collectorate had reference to the past season.

IV. The order regarding rewards reached Khandeish too late for the Cotton season of the past year.

B. H. ELLIS,
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Camp Behara, 31st March 1863.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To H. BROOKE, Esq.,
Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter, No. 146, dated 29th November last, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, copy of the correspondence noted below, § showing the result of the offer of rewards in this Presidency for the purpose of stimulating and improving the cultivation of Cotton; and I am desired to observe that the realization of good prices on the spot appears the best and most acceptable reward to the producer.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.

A. D. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 19th May 1863.

* No. 4213, dated 20th November 1862, regarding prizes to be given with the view of stimulating and improving the cultivation of Cotton.

† No. 392, dated 12th February 1863.

‡ No. 389, dated 24th February 1863, regarding the prizes in view to an improvement in the cultivation of Cotton.

§ 1. Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 3126, dated 20th December 1862.

2. Government Resolution, No. 76, dated 8th January 1863.

3. Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 486, dated 7th March 1863.

4. Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 892, dated 12th February 1863.

5. Government Memorandum, No. 589, dated 24th February 1863.

6. Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 833, dated 31st March 1863.

POONA.

A GENTLEMAN residing in Camp was lately surprised by the sudden and total prostration and collapse of his trusted Ramoosee. What other men dare, the Ramoosee dared; and of mortal thief he had to fear; but an interview with a being of another world was somewhat too much for his nerves. He sickened, and went for a few days to his home.

It happened thus. In the middle of the night this vigilant brigand saw something white lying in a ditch bordering the garden. He pounced upon it—and found it to be a shadow, not as he had supposed, a man. But the next moment the shadow started up, grew large and terrible, stretched out its hand against him, and—sank into the earth. It was a "Shaitan," and the loud cries of the alarmed watchman testified to the horror he felt at the near approach of a supernatural visitant.

The master of the house in vain expressed, next morning, the strongest desire for a personal interview with the mysterious stranger. The servants were all afraid of it, and did not dare to go and look for it, and with difficulty consented to watch at night two together in the garden. It only appeared when the moon was new, or at the full; and would certainly in no case make itself visible to an European. The unfortunate Saheb is therefore left without any hope of an opportunity of judging himself of its reality.

All this is very alarming. We can guard to some extent against the midnight depredations of thieves; but who can protect himself against these unsubstantial and supernatural beings?

The man still continues sick; and what is worse, it is impossible to find any one who will take his place.—*Observer, May* 19.

BENGAL.

CAPTAIN P. LUMSDEN, Deputy Quarter Master General of the Army, having arrived at the Presidency and taken over charge of the office, &c., Colonel J. Paton le

simply as a part of the institutions of a primitive nation, it did not establish it, nor provide for its perpetuation; but it limited it, mitigated it, and provided for its abolition. Our deepest researches into the origin of society level to the simplest and most natural supposition that, as the oak lay enfolded in the acorn, so all the great empires, republics, and developments of the social man lay once unfolded in the patriarchal form. Thence we advanced to the tribe, thence to the nation, and we saw now the hard lineaments of the nation themselves began to be blurred and softened, and we anticipated a still further progress; and that as the rill of patriarchal life was lost in the river of national life, the day might come when the river of national life might lose itself in the sea of humanity. (Cheers.) In the patriarchal state, which the Bible began with, the power of the head of the family over all members of it was absolute—not only over bondsmen, but over the wife and the son. In such a state the position of the bondsman was that of a subject, not that of a chattel, as in America. (Applause.) It was a relation in which the bondsman was not sacrificed to the master, but it was the relation of protection on the one side, and of obedience as the guerdon of protection on the other, in a time when slavery might still be of advantage to men who needed protection. Slavery began to be a hardship when a state of society arose which admitted of personal independence, when there was a general law, which there was not under the patriarchal rule, and when there was formed a free class distinct from a slave class; whilst in the patriarchal tent, the master of all lived only with his own family and bondsmen, and was not a member of a master class. (Hear.) The lecturer then contrasted the Hebrew law as to slaves with the laws of heathen nations. The Hebrew master who slew his slave was to be punished—(hear)—and it was to be inferred that the punishment was the common penalty of death. (Cheers.) The slave who was maimed by his master was at once to receive his freedom. (Cheers.) There were three principal sources of slavery in ancient times—foreign conquest, crime, and debt. Everything in the Jewish law was calculated to repress the desire of foreign conquest. That law preferred a state of things without a king, a nation dwelling in tribes, with local governments—not a concentration for general warfare. The Hebrews, then, had not many slaves from that source; they could have none from crime, for there was no such punishment as slavery for crime under the Jewish law; and again, the Hebrew law forbade usury, and provided against mortgaging of the land—the basis of all personal independence. (Applause.) There was no fugitive slave law, which, with American slavery, was a necessity. On the contrary the law was, "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the slave which has escaped from his master unto thee." (Cheers.) In the Bible there was a total absence of those terrible precautions against slaves which slaveholding nations were compelled to take. There was no symptom any where of fear from the slave class; and most important of all, whilst generally in the ancient nations the slaves took no part in public worship, still less in the peculiar form of family worship in which people were supposed to meet in Greece and Rome to celebrate family rites—among the Hebrews three times in the year all man-servants and maid-servants were specially to appear at the great festivals before the Lord, and at the Passover the slave celebrated the holy meal with his master, and was brought into the most intimate and affectionate relation with him by so doing. (Applause.) Let us recollect also what was given for the slave by the Hebrew sabbath—how stringently the slave's rest was secured on that day, which had been a mitigation of slavery and serfdom all over the world. (Cheers.) There was nothing in Hebrew history like the continual insurrection of slaves which occurred in many other nations; the Hebrew law showed the greatest tenderness towards the labourer, the greatest desire to keep up a nation of free labourers, and the slavery was domestic, not bondage to field labour like that of negroes. Where in American slavery could we find room for the idea that the negro race was being educated by contact with the white? The parallel in the same magnificent manner, "does not love coalitions." When Louis Napoleon, from the fortress of Ham, tells us that the Government of the Orleanist is an educational tyranny, we seem almost to hear Mr. Disraeli talking of Sir Robert Peel's Ministry as an organized hypocrisy. Whether the French Emperor has been as guilty as his great English antetype of sentimental and humanitarian writing, is also somewhat impossible for us has written anything of the kind, it has certainly been suppressed. It is difficult to believe Napoleon III. a poet; yet if imagination, and an impulsive temperament are distinguishing features of a poet, it is not impossible that Louis Napoleon may have sighed and sung in his day, like lesser authors. His political speeches are admirable, though they are only suited for a Continental audience. Even though his despatches in the name of our humble and constitutional Foreign Office both in dignity and power of expression. Of his capacities for reasoning, Mr. Cobden is said to think extremely highly, and he has had no doubt an opportunity of judging; but it is perhaps natural that an apostle should lose himself in admiration of the reasoning powers of his first Imperial convert. What he has published on the subject of artillery was not valuable at the time of its publication than it would be at the present day, since rifled guns have altered in some measure the science of military tactics. Yet it is believed that all the late improvements in French artillery have been made under his direct supervision and military men are by no means unanimous in their condemnation of the conduct of the Italian campaign. His administrative abilities seem to be consummate; and the general organization of the army, which was undoubtedly admirable, was on all hands allowed to be entirely his own. His merits as a political thinker have frequently been criticised, and must be measured partly by his success. But his fertile powers of invention, his great activity and receptivity of mind, his breadth and liberality of view, his restless ingenuity, his turn for novel schemes and ideas, combined as they are with an extraordinary caution and sobriety, even apart from his mere political talent, would distinguish him as a man of extraordinary character. Whatever he had been—as a general, an engineer, or a merchant,—he could have raised himself to fame and fortune; and though his rank and his circumstances exclude him from the French Academy, there is probably not a single academician of the day who is mentally his equal.

ART GOSSIP ABOUT THE NEGRO PICTURES FOR THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

(From the Manchester Guardian, April 4.)
(FROM OUR PRIVATE CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FRIDAY.

It is still rather early to intrude on the painters, who have till next Tuesday to complete their pictures for sending in to the Academy. But I may mention some which are either finished or so far advanced that one may safely express an opinion of them. Mr. Hooke's contributions are not yet arrived from his pleasant home in Surrey, where he lives surrounded by the smiling corn fields, fairy knolls, and weed-grown country lanes he loves, and paints as if he loved them. But I hear of a subject of "Shrimpers," with a girl coming down to them, and another, more important, of a sailor's wedding, as well as of a Surrey lane scene, with a lover and his lass.

Mr. Millais will send two certainly, and perhaps three pictures—likely to be as popular, if not the subject of as much comment and controversy, as anything he has yet produced. In both he has had his own children for models. One, "The First Sermon," represents a pretty golden-haired little girl of four or five years old, in red cloak, purple gown, and scarlet stockings, with a muff on her lap and straw pork-pie hat, sitting in a high pew lined with green baize, listening with large reverent eyes to the opening of her first sermon. How long she will keep up that rapt attention may be doubted. The face is lovely, thoroughly and simply child-like, and the whole picture is painted with singular force of colour and rare freedom of hand, and there is an absence of mannerism. It is already in the hands of Mr. Barlow, the engraver, but it will leave his studio for the Exhibition. Mr. Millais's second picture he calls "The Wolf's Den." It represents a group of merry children at play under a sideboard, where, by the aid of a Canadian carriage rug, they have transformed themselves into a den of wolves, the eldest boy crouching under the skin, and holding out one of the paws, and a lovely little girl, a victim, I suppose, of the wild beasts, stretched out on her back, with her bright hair all tangled with her play. This picture has the same fine qualities of execution and colour as the "First Sermon," and is charming as a picture of childish beauty, expression, and grace. Mr. Millais, for all the apparent elaboration of his work, is one of the swiftest, simplest, and boldest of painters and his works this year show more apparently than ever the essential largeness of his style. The third, and more imaginatively conceived picture, was not sufficiently advanced when I saw it to admit of a precise description and appreciation. It represents Madeleine, the heroine of Keat's "Eve of St. Agnes," as standing in the moonlight, she—

> "Unclasps her warmed jewels one by one,
> Loosens her fragrant boddice; by degrees
> Her rich attire creeps rustling to her knees;
> Half hidden like a mermaid in seaweed
> Pensive awhile she dreams awake."

The painter has another less important picture of a "Country Girl, carrying her milking-pails through the corn fields."

Mr. Hunt will send a portrait of Dr. Lushington, which will be a battle field for the controversialists on art. I do not know if his fine life-size figure of an Egyptian fellah woman, in her blue cotton shift, will be exhibited at the Academy. It is a very powerful of work.

Phillip will send a Spanish group of figures round the holy-water fount at the going in of a church, painted with all his wonted power of colour and mastery of Spanish character. The painter, on his latest excursion to Spain last year, brought back a new treasure of far-advanced sketches and pictures to add to the mass he has already. He has work in these sketches (which are, indeed, pictures designed, and in great measure roughly put in, on the spot), to last him for a dozen years to come; and by that time, if he lives, Phillip will have done for Spain what her own painters of this day should have done, recorded some of the picturesquest of her many picturesque features of race and manners. Mr. Phillip's principal work, however, this year is not Spanish, but right English—no less than the House of Commons. It is painted for the Speaker, and represents that dignitary in his chair, with the Clerks of the House before him at the table; on either side, the Treasury bench, and the front bench of the Opposition with the galleries behind the Speaker's chair. Lord Palmerston is in the act of speaking from the Treasury bench; Sir G. C. Lewis, on his right, is the foremost figure; on his left, sit Lord John, lying back in his seat, with folded arms, his favourite attitude; Sir George Grey; Sir Charles Wood, to whom Mr. Charles Villiers is stopping to speak; and behind stand Mr. Cardwell and Sir Roundell Palmer. In the gallery behind, are "Bear" Ellis, Sir H. Vane, and Sir F. Baring, and under it are grouped Cobden and Bright. The front Opposition bench is occupied by Disraeli, Lord Stanley, General Peel, Sir E. L. B. Lytton; Lord John Manners leans against the gallery, near Sir J. Pakington; Henley and another, which I forget at this moment, are conversing behind the front bench. In the gallery are Southerton Estcourt and Wilson Patten. The likenesses are, as a rule, admirable; that of Palmerston in particular, immeasurably the best yet done of him. The picture is by far the best yet painted of such a subject, and is a series of triumphs over the difficulty of graceless and colourless costume. It will be centre point of attraction at the Academy, if it be finished in time for exhibition, which is still doubtful.

Elmore sends a very fine picture for expression and colour—in both respects, I am inclined to think, one of the best, if not the very best, of his works. It represents Lucrezia Borgio, or some other Italian prisoner, as, with a set face of cruel hate and cold resolve, she lays her hand on the arm of a bravo-lover, who is about to rush in with his dagger on some work of vengeance. She contemplates, by a downward glance at the little vial scarce seen in her hand, that she carries a deadlier and quieter weapon. She wears a rope of crimson velvet looped up over a blue silk petticoat. The bravo wears a red cap, with a yellow jerkin, and he is lifting the curtain of green and gold which covers a doorway richly ornamented in stucco arabesques on gold. Besides this, Mr. Elmore has a pretty, tender, nun's head.

Frith, employed on his great commissions for the Queen and Mr. Gambart, will only send a "Juliet." Faed's pictures I have not yet seen. Mr. Watts, the painter of highest aim and noblest quality now working, has painted an Ariadne, sitting on the sea shore, after a revel with her new lord and love, Bacchus, while a leopard gambols at her side, and paws the grapes which have fallen from her withered wreath of vine. She looks sadly over the sea, thinking of her false Theseus, and her hand holds the symbolic clue. This is a picture of sweet sentiment, and rare poetry, which will be felt and enjoyed by all who have natures akin to the painter's. I have seen few things tenderer in expression and lovelier in feature than Ariadne's head and the colouring of the picture is subdued to a sweet dreamy grey haziness, that harmonises with the dominant sentiment of sad, half-repentant, half-regretful reverie. Another picture, by the same great painter, represents Youth led by Love through thorny places—a noble work, of very powerful colour and fanciful invention, but hardly finished enough to judge fairly of when I saw it.

Mr. V. Prinsep, a young painter, whose first works gave rare promise, both in conception and colour, carries that promise still further in a large picture of two estranged lovers passing each other on the staircase of a ball, under the eyes and whispered comments of watching guests. Besides this, Mr. Prinsep has a head of a fair-haired girl caressing an owl, very exquisite in colour, and sweet in expression and features. A girl bearing grapes also struck me much as a piece of colour.

Mr. Leighton, one of our most facile and consummate workmen, as well as daintiest of painter poets, has a picture—likely to be very remarkable—of the size of his picture, with life-size figures—the stern prophet Elijah meeting Jezabel and Ahab on the threshold of Naboth's vineyard. He turns an eye of stern and lofty reproof upon the pair; the King cowers away conscience stricken, and involuntarily is about to doff his crown before the man of God; but Jezabel turns her head away with a defiant toss, which sets the heavy pendants swinging in her ears, and wraps herself in her blue robe disdainfully. The story is well told in the powerfully drawn, strongly coloured figures. Mr. Leighton is one of the few painters now living with powers and culture of the kind needed for great decorative or historical work. He has, besides, a stern repulsive half length of an Italian cross bowman, in black barret cap and jerkin, with his "quarrel" ready in the bow, and his foot resting on and his hand leaning on top of his arblast—looking out perhaps, for the effect of his shot. A skeleton hand is nailed above him, telling a tale of treachery, brawl, or theft, and its grim punishment by loss of the offending member. But it is on daintier and more voluptuous subjects that Mr. Leighton's hand and mind seem to work with keenest enjoyment. Such are this fair girl's head and bust, crowned with a basket of fruit, oranges, figs, and pomegranates, all glowing under an Ionian sky; this full-length Herodias, clad in clinging white from throat to ankle, whirling round on her rosy feet, and languidly waving her golden-bangled arms above her head to the cadence of the cymbals clashed by a dusky attendant behind her; or this gorgeous vision of a girl, in white and mauve, and tender blue, feeding a group of peacocks and pigeons,—two peacocks—one a lustrous green and gold and purple fellow, and the other an elegant white bird—are on the balustrade of a terrace, holding up their beaks for the stream of golden grain; the others cluster at her feet, their gorgeous iris colours relieved against the white marble of the balustrade near which she stands; pigeons pout their breasts, all shot with shifting colours, or flutter about measure, or settle on the corn itself. Among Mr. Leighton's pictures one feels in the very garden of Armida, and it is well to encounter the influence of such visions by harder and more prosaic material.

Mr. Marks supplies this of the very best quality in his pictures of Shakspere studying character as he sits under the sign of the White Swan and marks the humours of Bankside, and his "Group of Monks"—two criticising the illuminated work which the third has just turned out. It would be too much to say that Mr. Marks had advanced in his pictures of the last two years—the "Seven Ages" and the "Convent Carver;" but the general opinion seems to be that he has done so in his work of this year.

Mr. Calderon, I am sorry to learn, has been attacked with small-pox, so I was obliged to hold his studio as "taboo." But I hear an excellent report of his picture, "A Scene of English Protestants taking refuge with the English Envoy during the Massacre of St. Bartholomew."

Mr. Marcus Stone has made a great advance on the pictures he has hitherto exhibited in his this year's subject, "Napoleon at a Cottage Fire on the Retreat from Waterloo." The baffled Emperor sits moodily on a stool, perhaps reading pictures in the smouldering wood-ashes. He is wet and travel-splashed. General Bertrand is holding his overcoat—the famous *redingote gris*—to dry at the fire. It is the cottage of an old soldier he has taken shelter in—one of the veterans of Aboukir and the Pyramids, as we learn from a Mameluke sabre on the wall, and a rude print of one of the Egyptian battles, now all dust and smoke-stained, and hanging away. A group of peasants—including the pale-nosed master of the cottage, a brawny young girl, and two handsome young peasant women, stand apart respectfully. One of the women is a widow, and carries a spade in her hand. This group points the moral of the picture unobtrusively and naturally. The only male tiller of the ground is a maimed old soldier. One young woman's husband is in the ranks, perhaps stiffening among the trampled corn of LaHaye Sainte; the husband of the other is under the sod, and she must carry the spade even in her mourning. Outside the door, under a heavy rain sky, you see the escort talking to the crowding peasants. The picture is capitally conceived and painted. It is quite a pleasure to see such good work from a man of Mr. Marcus Stone's age and standing. In times not very far gone such a picture would have carried a man well on his way to an associateship; and so it should be now, if the Academy were what it ought to be, and might be—the full and fair representation of the strength rising, as well as risen, of our school.

Mr. Armitage has an impressive picture, a contrast, in its simple and severe style (largely induced by French academic teaching), to such typically English work as Mr. Stone's. The subject is a young Christian martyr, still bleeding from the beasts of the amphitheatre, lowered down to his tomb in the catacombs, where the father and mother reverently and sorrowfully receive the body, while a sister kisses the dead hand, and a friend stands by with the betrothed wife of the dead, who carries a laurel crown to lay on the martyr's brow. Around are the niches for the dead—some empty, some bricked up. The light of the picture streams full from the opening to the air through which the body is being lowered. The picture, as becomes its subject, is solemn and impressive, well drawn and simply coloured. Mr. Armitage is another of our few painters not only capable of, but best fitted for, large decorative work; and has proved this fitness by his fine series of the Apostles, in fresco, in the apse of St. John's Church at Islington.

From Mr. Armitage to Mr. Rankley is to travel the whole distance between France and England, between the Academical and the homely. Mr. Rankley has not painted a better or more telling picture than that of this year—the parable of the sower—an English girl reading the Bible in a gipsy camp with the Romany chars and chats gathered about—some plausibly respectful, some compunctious, some half savage half saucy, and some ready to scoff. But Mr. Rankley has judiciously kept these expressions within compass, while cleverly discriminated. His accessories of gipsy life are true to nature, the composition is skilful, and the colour strong, solid, and simple. Though the subject lends itself to exaggeration and namby-pambyism, Mr. Rankley seems to me to have steered clear of both shoals.

I have left myself neither time nor space to speak of the landscapes. But Okes, Cooke, and the Linnells will be well represented. Mr. Cropsy has painted a large picture of Richmond Hill, now on view at Mr. Graves's, but whether meant for exhibition at the Academy or not I am not aware. I hear, also, great praise of a very beautiful drawing sent from Seville by that capital water-colour painter Lindgrun, of nuns at vespers, which I believe, is now at Manchester, in the hands of the Messrs. Agnew, though meant to be exhibited at the Academy.

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Best Corrugated Galvanized Iron Roofing, per cwt. of about 100 sq. feet	"	20 0
Weather Cocks, with 4 points of the Compass, handsomely gilt and ornamental mountings, with Dog, Fox, Flying Horse, Swan, Hare, Pointer, Cock	each	50 0
Wire Fencing, 1½ inch Mesh, for Gardens, Fowl Houses, Rabbit Hutches, &c. &c.	per yard	1 0
A Flag Staff (lower Mast and top Mast with Rigging, &c. &c., complete—Price Rs. 120.		
SHIPS' MASTS (disabled) purchased.		
VERY BEST PORTLAND CEMENT for FLOORS of all kinds, DAMP WALLS, GARDEN PATHS, &c., &c.—Price Rs. 12 per barrel.		
Splendid Pillar Lamps with Ornamental Posts also 4 Pedestal Lamps for Entrance Steps to Portico's, are completed and will be exhibited at the Academy.		

BASSETT & Co.

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.
On TUESDAY next, the 26th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a large quantity of Grey and White Piece Goods, and sundry other articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Beanjolais Wine at Rs. 15 per dozen.
Saddlery, by McNaghten, of Glasgow.
Wire Netting suitable for garden enclosures.
Superior Hair Oil.
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.
FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 21st May 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.
On MONDAY the 25th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, a small and select Invoice of Carte de Visite Albums, of various chaste designs, which are well worthy of inspection. They are now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached, and coloured Piece Goods, Twists, &c. &c.

SALE OF GUNJO "PALKEE."
On account of the creditors of Thacker Mooljee Thackersey.
On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the Gunjo *Palkee* of 200 candles Barthen, with Gear and as she now lies at Boree Bunder.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
PRINCES PATTERN PARK PHAETON.
A beautiful little Carriage of this form is also for sale, warranted new, and direct from the Builders (Jno. Barton & Sons), is warranted strong, and of the best materials, and is recommended as a good description of conveyance for Poona in the approaching monsoon where strength and lightness in a conveyance is a great desideratum.
SHERRY.
Fine English-bottled Brown Dinner Sherry, at Rs. 15 per dozen. To close an account.
WINES.
Good Sherry ..... Rs. 18 per doz.
Bernard and Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—
In quarts ..... Rs. 13 per doz.
A few Iron letter Copying Presses, complete with Copying Book. Price Rs. 17-8 each to close an account.
Bombay, 21st May 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On SATURDAY next, the 23rd instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods, a few Bales of Twist, a quantity of Colored Broad Cloth, a few pieces of English Brussels Carpet, &c., &c.
A few pieces of Black Nett.
4 Cases of Millinery.
22 Rolls of colored China Matting.
AT 1 P.M.
An English-built four seated Brougham.
A new Country-built four seated Brougham.
A pair of Chesnut Arab Carriage Horses, height 14-3.
A strong Grey Asab Horse, aged, trained to single and double Harness.
A Spaniel.
And any Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF BOOKS.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the remainder of a large collection of New and Second-hand Books of Hajee Ahmed Essa, Bookseller. Catalogues are published, and the Books are now on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT SMALL COLABA
On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, by order of Mr. Manockjee Pitty, the Executor to the Estate of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison, all that Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling-house, built on Fazendary ground of Junnardhun Ballajee, situate at Small Colaba, the ground is by admeasurement 231 square yards, and assessed No. 17.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT BYCULLA, OPPOSITE MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.'s MEDICAL HALL.
Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at his residence, Byculla, opposite to Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s Medical Hall, the valuable household property, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., of H. T. BINKS, Esq., proceeding to Europe, comprising sets of Silverware for 6 and 18 persons, silver Tea Pot, Plated Curry Dishes, Cruet Stand, Waiter, Claret Jug, Biscuit and Fruit Stands, Rich cut Glassware, a handsome Blue and Gold Dinner Service for 20 persons, neat Breakfast and Tea Sets, Cutlery, &c., elaborately carved Blackwood Furniture such as Circular, Pier, Square, Oblong Dining, Lady's Writing and other Tables, Conversation Couches, Drawing Room, Easy and Priedeu Chairs all covered with red Silk Damask and Spring, an English Mahogany Easy Arm Chair with Morocco Leather and Spring, Teapoys, Whatnot, Chiffoniers, large four-post Bedstead, Wardrobes, Presses, Sideboard, Horned Hat Stand, Screens, a full-toned Mahogany Semi-grand Pianoforte by John Brodwood & Sons, a Wheatstone's Oakwood Harmonium, handsome Plated and Bronze 2 and 3 Light Hanging Argand Lamps with drops, an excellent going Eight Day Clock by French of London, Table Ornaments, an Iron Treasury Chest, a few Books, a Telescope on Brass Stand, Bed and Dressing Room Furniture, Copper Cooking-Utensils, and Dispense Articles, Plants, &c.
AT 1 P.M.
An elegant English-built Miniature Phaeton for 4, by McNaughtan and Smith, warm Horse clothing, Saddles, Bridles, Child's Saddle & Bridle, &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days previous to the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A Four-oared Race Boat nearly 30 feet long.
A Travelling Garry with 2 very large Bullocks.
A self-driving second-hand Phaeton.
A Seed-cleaning Machine, large.
A Jacob's Double Barrel Rifle in case.
An English-built Miniature Brougham, that has been but little used.

THE NEW PATENT MALVERN DOG CARTS.
Messrs. BENNETT & Co have just received for sale on commission, a couple of very superior highly-finished English built new Patent Malvern Dog Carts with imitation cane and wicker worked panels, Lancewood Shafts, best plated Lamps. These drags are peculiarly built either to carry 2 or 4 persons, of very light construction, and easy to pull, built to order to stand the Indian climate, by the celebrated makers, Messrs. McNaughton and Smith, of Worcester, Patentees, who gained the last Exhibition Prize Medal for their first-class finish and workmanship.—Also,
HARNESS.
A few sets of very superior English-made Carriage, Gig, and Dog Cart Harness, with best plated mountings. Prices moderate to effect a quick sale.
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 21st May 1863.

NOTICE.—Parties desirous of treating for accommodation, suitable for a Bank, or Office, the building of which is in contemplation by the Advertiser, in Forbes Street, are requested to apply to PESTONJEE BOOKSELLER at Messrs. BENNETT & Co.'s.
Bombay, 21st May 1863.

Insurances, &c.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year 1858		£196,148
Do. do.	1859	228,314
Do. do.	1860	262,977
Do. do.	1861	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,615.
Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
LIFE BRANCH.
The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information reg